FINAL DAYS IN THE HOUSE.

NOW ORGANIZED LABOR WAS INTER-ESTED IN LEGISLATION.

The Fight Over the Car Couplers Bill-The Eight-hour Question-The Letter Carriers and the Postal Clerks-The Final Struggle on the Anti-Option Bill-How Col. Hatch Led His Host on to Defent-Centralization Receives a Deadly Blow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4 .- The Fiftysual exciting scenes in the House attending its death. The cutting and carving of the great appropriation bills by the two Houses were finally settled satisfactorily in conference committees. Both Houses agreed to the reports of the conferrees under extreme tension. Days had been wasted in the early part of the session, and minutes were as days before the ession ended. Millions were appropriated for public works, and riders in the interest of various combinations were squeezed through under the enormous pressure. In vain did m S. Holman on the part of the House. and Arthur P. Gorman on the part of the Senate, try to bar the gates of the Treasury. The legislation of the first billion-dollar Congress made a second billion-dollar Congress almost inevitable

The greatest increase was in the appropriation for pensions. There was another great increase, however, that might have been avoided. It would, however, have stopped work in some cases upon the most important arbor improvements. The River and Harbor bill of the first session carried nearly \$23,000,-000. It did more than this. It carried within its bosom a provision that forced the Committee on Appropriations to put out \$10,000,000 more in the present session. With this vast sum lopped off, the appropriations of the Fiftysecond Congress would have been within the

The economists worked hard, but were defeated. They did not want a Democratic Administration to enter office with a bankrupt The Republicans, on the other hand, took delight in loading up the appropriation bills, so as to justify their extravagance to Tom Read's Congress. Rivers and harbors got the largest silce. Public buildings went to the wall. Very little was appropriated for them. If they had been pressed as strongly as the river and harbor appropriations, many more millions might have been charged upon the Treasury. They wait their day, and when their day again comes it may be confronted with a new River and Harbor bill.

But the appropriations for public buildings and grounds were not alone knocked out by the increased appropriations for pensions and for rivers and harbors. The rehabilitation of the United States Navy has practically stopped. The condition of the Treasury made it necessary to pause and take breath. The tle ships. Several great ships launched months ago were awaiting their armor. The contractors who are to furnish the steel plates were away behind in their contracts. It seemed useless to order more vessels under such conditions. The Fortifications bill caried a light appropriation. Enough was voted. however, to continue the manufacture of heavy guns and the work planned by past

Organized labor had its victories and its defeats. The struggle in every case was a hard one. In the first session the eight-hour law was passed. It provided that thereafter no Government contractor should work his men more than eight hours a day. How it will opporate is yet to be seen. There was an Eighthour law on the statute book long before the passage of this one. It applied to the departments of the Government. The understanding was explicit. Men were to work eight hours a day without a reduction of pay. Yet for years the law was violated. In the navy yards and in the arsenais men were worked ten hours a day under protest. It took years to stop this violation of the law. The men who worked ten hours a day then asked Congress to give them permisaion to go before the Court of Claims to prove their right to payment for the extra two hours a day. This proposition was defeated in the Fifty-first Congress. It was strangled in the Fifty-first Congress. In the Fifty-second Congress the House did not have an opportunity to consider it. More than this, an effort has been made to violate the Eight-hour law. It came from the Committee on Appropriation will have been put through the House. Its friends went to the Sanato after the Post Office appropriation bill. An embed to the appropriation of \$1,000,000.

There was one contracted the bill sumbered the bill as an amendment to the appropriation bill in the Committee on Post Office appropriation bill. An embed to the appropriation of \$1,000,000.

There was one contraction for the committee and the morning hour, which occurs very rarely at the short session, or get a special order from the Committee must call them in the morning hour, which occurs very rarely at the short session, or get a special order from the Committee on the committee on the consideration for the considera departments power to work their employees each day as long as they pleased. The propoition came very near slipping through the House. It was detected by the only trade union member of the House. Such a hallabaloo was raised that the Committee on Appropriations promptly struck it out.

Probably the greatest fight on behalf of organized labor was the fight over what is known as the Car Couplers bill. It was backed and urged by the national associations of railroad men. including engineers, trainmen, switchmen, brakemen, and others. It provided that all railroads in the United States should adopt an automatic car coupler and automatic brakes within five years. The organized assostations of railroad employees demanded it for the safety of life and limb. They held that If the Federal Government had the power to erect life-saving stations upon our sea coasts and to control the railroads engaged in inter-State commerce, it had the power to protect the lives of workingmen engaged in inter-State commerco.

The bill passed the House last July without a dissenting voice, and was sent to the Senate, There it was amended and sent back to the House. The amended bill passed the Senate by a vote of thirty-nine to ten. Under the rules, ills with Senate amendments, not requiring

House. The amended bill passed the Senate by a vote of thirty-nine to ten. Under the rules, bills with Senate amendments, not requiring consideration in Committee of the Whole, may be at once disposed of as the House may determine. When the Speaker laid the amended bill before the House, George D. Wiss of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, moved concurrence in the amendments. Bitter opposition was immediately developed. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee tried to drive the amended bill back to Mr. Wise's committee. This he could not do under the rules. There was a ferocious debate over the amended bill. Its opponents wanted it printed in the Record. Mr. Wise had no objection, and was willing that it should go over till Tuesday at 12 o'clock, provided it would retain its privilege. This was agreed to sand it was so ordered.

On Tuesday, Feb. 21, when the bill came up as a special order. Mr. Richardson of Tennessee, who led the fight against it, moved to postpone it till the next Tuesday. This was refused. Its opponents immediately began to fillbuster. They moved first to refer the amended bill back to Mr. Wise's committee. This was deleated, 64 to 185. Then Mr. Richardson moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. Lind. Mr. Wise's lieutenant, moved to table the Senate amendments. This was lost, 24 to 185. Mr. Richardson next moved to rebonsider the vote by which the House refused to table the motion on the table. It was carried, 184 to 27. Theraupon the fillbusters resorted to the usual parliamontary expedients, motions to adjourn, to adjourn over, and to take a recess. The filloustering lasted all snight. It was the longest coalest over, and to take a recess. The filloustering lasted all snight. It was the longest coalest over, and to take a recess. The filloustering lasted all snight. It was the longest coalest over, and to take a recess. The filloustering lasted all snight. It was the longest coalest over, a bill in the Filly-second Congress. Frominent railroad men were in the lobby tryin

tion and the safety of human life. The only pretext for numerous laws which we have upon our statute books in reference to commerce is to save life upon the waters. The present bill is designed to save life upon the land. The enemies of the bill have misrepresented its provisions. A careful scrutiny will convince any member that the measure contains nothing oppressive or unjust. Five years are allowed for compliance with listerms, and under section 7 there is a still longer time allowed, which may be granted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission to roads whose poverty it is claimed may prevent them from complying with the terms of the legislation."

Mr. O'Neill might have added that the power conferred on Congress by the Constitution to regulate commerce among the several States gave it the power to rogulate such matters as these. The fact that no state could by its laws enforce uniformity in matters of this kind outside its own borders, taken with the fact that cars belonging in any one State run to every other state, made it the duty of Congress. Congress alone could do it.

The necessity for the measure was shown by Mr. Lind in the night seasion. He said that, according to the reports of the Intor-State Commerce commission of the number of deaths and casualcies occurring daily, which reports are but partial, since the House met on that day three rallway brakemen had been killed and 28 trainmen had been crippled or injured for life. The freedom of a railroad employee from death or injury is only made in the debate was quotations from the national platforms of both political parties favoring the mensure. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, in a speech upon the proposition, said that the number of railroad men killed and maimed each year was as great as the number of the end of the debate George D. Wise demanded the year and nays on nis motion to suspend the rules and agree to the Senate amendments. The question was taken, and there were years 185, nays 184. The bill was passed by 17 votes more than were required. The resu

11.

The letter carriers have not been so fortunate as the railroad men. To be sure their ing rate of wages. They asked for a fair competence. Very few are familiar with the life of n lotter carrier. He has to serve two years as a substitute, earning on an average in these years \$35 a month. In addition to this he must pay for his uniform and his footgear and give a bond in the sum of \$2,000. After two years' subbing he may get an appointment at \$50 a month. For the fourth year he receives \$800. For the fifth year he gets \$1,000. He has no sick leave and no vacation. The Eight-hour law does not apply to him. In New York city he works from eleven to fifteen hours a day. If this overtime were allowed for, as it should be, he would get more than \$1,200 a rear. All that was asked in the bill reported to the House was the establishment of a new grade at the end of the fifth year giving him \$1,200

Each letter carrier has a certain number of trips which he must make, no matter how long it takes. At Christmastide and holidays the work is tremendous. To make the specifled number of trips at such times letter carriers have been forced to work seventeen hours a day. In Washington, where the distances are great and the mails are often colected with wagons, the carriers are forced to furnish their own horses and wagons. They are at work long before daylight preparing their mail for the morning delivery. All that was asked was the extra grade for the fifth year of service.

It was not till late in the first session that this bill was reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The Hon. Edward J. Dunphy of New York, a member of that committee. made the report. The bill slum-

been secured. All efforts, however, to incorporate the measure with the appropriation bill failed. The failure was due to an effort to tack the Post Office cierks on the letter carriers. They had a similar bill before the House. When the proposition to add the letter carriers' amendment to the Post Office Appropriations Committee, it was killed by a proposition to add the Post Office clorks with the letter carriers. This overweighted the appropriation bill, and the letter carriers and the Post Office clerks dropped together.

One of the most interesting fights in the last days of the session was the final contest over the Anti-Option bill. It put a penalty of \$20. 000 and ten years' imprisonment on long and short sales of cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rve, barley, grass seed, flaxseed, pork, lard, bacon, and other edible products of swine. It allowed such sales on a license fee of \$1,000 pound for cotton, hops, pork, lard, bacon, and other edible products of swine, and 20 cents per bushel for the other articles. Each per-

son applying for license was to give a forty thousand-dollar bond that he would faithfully comply with the law. Such transactions were hampered with many other restrictions and conditions, the whole amounting to a prohibi-The bill was rushed through the House on suspension day, June 6. It required a twothirds vote to pass it on that day. Only thirty

minutes' debate is allowed on a bill on suspen

sion day. The bill passed by a vote of 167 to It was sent over to the Senate. It did not pass that body until the second session of Congress. Then it was sent back to the House with an amendment including flour. The Hon. William Henry Hatch had charge of it. He tried to secure its prompt consideration under the plea that a tax on wheat virtually included a tax on flour. A member suggested that, if this was so, a tax on corn would necessarily include a tax on whiskey. Col. Hatch's motion

was knocked out on a point of order. The rules require that bills for raising revenue shall first be considered in Committee of the Whole. As the Senate had added a new staple to the list to be taxed, it must have its first consideration in such committee. The Speaker sustained a point of order raised upon the rules, and the bill was referred back to the Committee on Agriculture, which promptly reported it to the House, and it went on the

calendar of the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole would prove a death trap for the bill. Then the Senate amendment would be subjected to amendment, and the opponents of the bill could ex-tend its consideration indefinitely.

Col. Hatch awaited an opportunity to call it up on a suspension day. This opportunity came on March 1. The great Missourian moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from further consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill, and to concur in the same. The fight was short, sharp, and decisive. Only half an hour's debate was allowed under the rules. There was much excitement in the House. Not more than twenty members were absent. The floor was strewn with telegrams from various parts of the country urging members to vote either for or against the bill. Some State rights Democrate voted for it, because they believed that their constituents demanded it. The pressure was very great, and the vote was taken amid intense excitement.

The excitement had been increased by Col. Hatch's speech. He stood in a side aisie, a man of magnificent presence, and a votec as clear as a bell, warning Representatives of the rural districts who were prepared to vote against him of the wrath to come.

"My work is ended," he shouted. "I have stood by this measure as loyally and with as ed to suspend the rules and discharge the

true a conviction of its absolute necessity as I ever did to any conviction of my manhood. Now it's with the representatives of the People of the United States. Make your own record. Go home and stand before your constituents with your votes on this lill, and I am contented. I have no right to question the motives of any gentleman who votes for or against it, but as sure as the world stands you cannot defeat the bill. You may delay it for a few lays or weeks or months, but it will come as the result of the demand of the peonle, as sure as the sun rises and sets to-morrow.

A score of Congressmen kept tallies while the rea and nay vote was taken. There, were 172 yous and 124 nays. Thirty-three mombers were either absent or not voting. The Democrats voting against the bill were:

John F Andrew Massachusetts; Joseph L Antony, Texas; Henry Massachusetts; Joseph L Antony, Texas; Henry Bacon, New York; Charles Barwie, Winternal Henry W. Bentiey, New York; Charles Barwie, Winternal Henry W. Bentiey, New York; Charles J Barner, Louisianan; Thomas Rowman, Jown; William H. Brawley, South Carolina; Citron H. Breckinrade, Arthream, Naryland; David B. Brunner, Pennsylvania; John A. Ruchanan, Yramia William P. Bynam, Indiana; Henlamin T. Cable, Illinots; Corne ins A. Cadmus, New Jersey; Timoth y.J. Campbell, New York; Asher G. Caruto, Kenucky; James M. Castle, Minnesota; Thomas M. Catelons, Missachusetts; William J. Cohn, S. W. Wirk; James W. Cover, New York; Milliam J. Cohn, S. New York; Bi-hard B. Glaring, Missachusetts; William B. H. Gawles, Sorth Garon, Mesconein; W. Bourds, Sorth Caron, New York; Barnes Gompton, Maryland; Fred S. Condide, Messachusetts; William B. H. Gawles, New York; Alana E. Carming, Messachusetts; Char, E. Derboro, Hilliam C. W. Loren, Elioth, South Carolina; Thomas Dunn Regish, New Jersey; Linguis P. Glary, Then, New York; Barnes, Compton, Maryland; Fred S. Condider, Messachusetts; William M. Sperce, Towns, Marshrott, Das E. Magne, New York; Barnes, Daniel M. Lockwood, New York; Barnes, Pennsylvania

The Republicans who voted against it were The Republicans who voted against it were:
James J. Reiden, New York; Harry Simpham, Pennsylvania; Win. Cogswell, Massachusetts; John Dalzell,
Pennsylvania; Matthew terswood, Pennsylvania; Alfred C. Harmer, Pennsylvania; John H. Keicham, New
York; Henry Caliot Ledige, Massachusetts; Eugene F.
Loud, California; Elljah F. Mersa, Massachusetti; Chas.
S. Randall, Massachusetti; Thos. R. Bred, Maine; John
E. Reyburn, Pennsylvania; John R. Robinson, Pennsylvania; George W. Shonk, Pennsylvania; Samuel M.
Stephenson, Michigan; Bellame Stover, Ohio; Abner
Taylor Lithiots; Hosen Townsend, Colorado; James W.
Wadaworth, New York, and Joseph H. Walker, Massachisetts—21.

The only Populist who had the courage to yote against the measure was Jerry Simpson of Kansas.

The Democrats who voted for the Anti-Option bill were:

of Kansas.

The Democrats who voted for the Anti-Option bill wore:

Jo Abbott, Texas; John D. Alderson, West Virginia; John M. Abon, Mississippi, Lemnel Ammerman, Pennsylvania; Sarsiali Avnold, Missouri; Cimton Rabitt, Wisconsin; John' H. Bankhead, Alabama; F. Ellinona; Richard P. Binn, Missouri; James R. Ellinona; Richard P. Binn, Missouri; James R. Kallona, Richard P. Binn, Missouri; James R. Blona, Rayland; William J. Bryan, Nebrasia; Robert Bullock, Florida; Benjamin H. Bunn, North Carolina; Joseph B. Brown, Naryland; William J. Bryan, Nebrasia; Robert Bullock, Florida; Benjamin H. Bunn, North Carolina; James Capelhart, West Virginia; William H. Cate, Arkansas; James E. Cobb, Alabama; George W. Cooper, Indiana; Nicholas N. Cox Tennessee; William I. Crawford, North Carolina; John C. Crosby, Massacistis, Pavil R., Shakan, John C. Crosby, Missouri; R. M. Dockery, Missouri; Irvine Dungan, Ohio; Paul C. Edmunds, Virginia; William H. Eling, Kentucky; Benjamin A. Enloe, Tennessee; James F. Epes, Virginia; Robert W. Everelt, Georgia; George W. Fithian, Dilnols; William S. Bornan, Hillinois; William B. Forman, Hillinois; Milliam B. Forman, Michican Benjamin F. Grayly, Nath Carolina; Edwin S. Bolman, R. Hartes, Ohio, James S. Gorman, Michican Benjamin F. Grayly, Nath Carolina; Edwin S. Bolman, B. Massaciy; G. F. Kribbs, Pennsylvania; John T. Harten, Missacipi; Honas G. Lawson, George W. Honk, Uhlo; George Johnston, Swith Carolina; William F. Hayte, Chapper, Virginia; James M. Kendall, Kentucky; G. F. Kribbs, Pennsylvania; John T. Hauldon, Ohio; Possy G. Lester, Virginia; Clark Lewie, Missacippi; Leonidas F. Leving

Wisconsin; David R. Henderson, Lower Binger Hermann, Orgon; Samuelle, Hillen, Californa; Bobert R. Hill, Hilmols; Warren B. Hooker, New York, Athert C. Hopkins, Pennsylvania; Albert J. Hopkins, Ellinosi; John A. T. Hull, Isea; George F. Hull, Pennsylvania; John A. T. Hull, Isea; Henry V. Johnson, Hadisha; Martin NJohnson North Dakota; John I. Jolley, South Dakota; Jonnes O Homes, Henry V. Johnson, Hadisha; Martin NJohnson North Dakota; John I. Jolley, South Dakota; James O Homes, Howai, John A. Pickler, South Pakota; James O Homes, Howai, Sowai, John A. Pickler, South Pakota; John A. Guadendush, New York, John Raines, New York; George W. Bay, New York, Henrye W. Smith, Hilmois; C. W. Stone, Pennsylvania; William A. stone, Jennsylvania; Willis Sweet, Idaho; J. D. Taylor, Olino, Dan Waugh, Indians; John M. Wever, New York; John H. Wilson, Kentucky; John L. Wilson, Washington, and Myron B. Wright, Pennsylvania—47.

This vote will undoubtedly challenge attention in years to come. It will be seen that 112 Democrats and 47 Republicans voted for the bill and 30: Democrats and 21. Hepublicans against. Col. Hatch took his defeat gracefully, He is extremely popular in the House, and was undoubtedly the best man who could have been selected to lead in the fight. The people, however, are to be congratulated in instellers in private contracts in the States it has the right to diefate as to width or length of streets in every city in the United States, It was centralization gone mad.

Amos J. CUMMINGS.

THE CHESTERFIELD COLONY.

Much Platress Said to Exist Among the Russian Jews-Some Returning.

New Loxpon, March 5.-The hegira of Russian Jews from the Chesterfield colony has begun. The poor people are throwing up the impoverished little farms which they bought two years ago, and are straggling back to New York. They have spent a most dis-tressing winter in one of the most remote wildernesses of Connecticut, and some of them have concluded that Eussian Jews cannot run worn-out Yankee farms, particularly when heavy mortgages hang over them. Five

worn-out Yankee farms, particularly when heavy mortgages hang over them. Five familles of them went to New York on the Sound steamer from here last night. There were ten adults and about fifteen children. They go to seek with the needle in the tenement houses of the enst-side quarter in New York what they cannot find with hayless barns and empty larders in Chesterfield. They have left their farms unoccupied, and some of them declared they would never come back. Meantime others, it is said, stand ready to go, and there may be a general stampete of Jows from the colony quickly unless philanthropists come forward with help.

The sufferings of the colonists for the past winter are said to have been very great. During it nearly all of them have killed or else sold all their horned cattle either to stop their own hunger or because their poor farms had provided them with no hay. They are now about to open upon a late spring, after a whiter of unparalleled severity, with no money, no seed, no hunner. In the 300 Hebrew families in the Chesterfield locality, it is said, there are not probably iwonty cows.

This condition of affairs exists in the neighborhood of a new creamery built last year especially for the Jews out of the Hirsch fund. Appreciating the necessity of having something done for these suffering people, influential Hebrew residents of this city a few days ago laid the case before Mr. Ischehow, the agent of the Hirsch fund. They told Mr. biechow, who lives in New York, that a supply of miles cows would solve the problem. Two hundred and twenty-five cows distributed among the colonists when the grass in Chesterfield Valley starts up next month would rut a new face on the situation. Since then nothing has been heard from Mr. Reichow. Louis Hahn, an influential Jew here, who has interested himself in the matter, says he will not wait longer, and that it he doas not hear by to-morrow from him he will inform the Hirsch fund that all the colonists will leave their farms in Chesterfield Jews receive this aid they w

Robbed Missouri's Executive Mansion. JEFFESSON CITY, Mo., March 5 .- Some time on Friday night burgiars broke into the Executive Mansion and helped themselves to Gov. Stone's gold watch and chain. \$5 in money, and three rings, the property of Miss Turner, the nices of the Governor.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

SOME THINGS THAT WERE DONE AND SOME THAT WERE LEFT UNDONE.

to Legislation on the Silver Question or on the Tariff-No New Public Buildings Authorteed Except in the Sundry Civil Bill -The Opening of the Cherokee Outlet Provided for, the World's Fair Appropriations Agreed to, and the Immigration, and the Quarantine Bills Passed-Bills that Falled

Washington, March 5.-The silver and tariff ruestions, the Anti-Option bill, and the reducion of appropriations were the leading topics of consideration by the Fifty-second Congress. which expired by constitutional limitation at noon yesterday, and secondary only in Importance to these matters were measures relating to the World's Fair, equipment of railroads with automatic car couplers, national quarantine and immigration. Behring Sea. and Hawaiian annexation.

Nothing of an affirmative nature, except to prevent two items in the McKinleybill taking effect.

was actually accomplished so far as respects silver, the tariff, or anti-options, the action taken on each of these questions in one branch of Congress being negatived by the action or non-action of the other branch. The result of the agitation of the necessity for a retrenchment of expenditures is not apparent in any considerable change in the aggregate appropriations carried by the supply bills, for they amount to about as much as in the Fifty-first Congress, laws on the statute books preventing some large reductions which otherwise probably would have been made, while the decreases which it was possible to effect were offset by increased appropriations for pen sions and rivers and harbors.

The condition of the public Treasury, however, although it did not result in the Fiftysecond Congress gotting below the billion do lar limit, undoubtedly influenced legislation to a considerable extent, and prevented the authorization of many proposed new expenditures for the improvement of the public serfor public buildings, payment of claims and for other purposes. A notable instance of the operation of this influence is seen in the fact that not a single public building bill passed the House, and it was only by putting a number of them on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill that any authorizations whatever for public buildings were secured.

The sliver question was kept steadily before the attention of Congress by the alternate efforts of the advocates of free coinage and the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman law. The Coinage Committee of the House in the first session reported a free silver bill, which, after an exciting debate, was saved from defeat by the casting vote of the Speaker, but was afterward filibustered to death, the friends of the bill failing to secure the signatures of a majority of the Democrats to a petition asking for a cloture rule in its behalf The Senate then passed a free coinage bill. The Senate then passed a free coinage bill, but when the free silver men renewed their fight in the House they were outnumbered by lourteen votes, and, of course, talled. The anti-silver men met a similar fate in their efforts to secure a repeal of the law, the Senate refusing by a decisive vote to consider it, and the House killing the Andrew-Cate bill by declining to vote so as to give its friends the parliamentary right to move cloture on it, without which it concededly could never be forced to a vote in the closing hours of Congress.

without which it conceiledly could never be forced to a vote in the closing hours of Congress.

On the tariff the dominant party in the House adopted a policy of attacking the Mekinley bill in detail, largely for political reasons and partly for the reason that, in view of the political complexion of the Senate, it was practically out of the question to pass a general tariff revision bill through that body, while special measures might stand some show of passage. The result was the enactment into law of two bills continuing block tin on the free list and fine lines at 35 per cent, ad valorem. Under the Mekinley bill large duties were to take effect on these items in the near future. Other separate bills were passed through the House, only to be pigeonhoided in the Senate, as follows: Free wool and reduction of duties on woollen manufactures; free cotton bagging, ties, gins, and cotton bagging machinery; free binding twine, free silver lead ores, where the value (not the weight) of the silver exceeds that of the lead in any importation; free tin plate, terne plate, and taggers tin, and the limitation to \$100 of the amount of personal baggage returning tourists may bring into the United States.

The Anti-Options bill passed both Houses, but was killed by the refusal of the House to suspend the rules and agree by a two-thirds vote to the amendments put on the bill by the Senate. The Pure Food bill, the running mate of the Anti-Options bill, passed the Senate, but was never able to get consideration in the House.

World's Fair legislation comprised the grant of \$2.500,000 in souvenir half dollars in aid of the fair, the closing of its zates on Sunday, the appropriation of various amounts for different fair purposes, and the passage of sundry acts of a special nature and minor importance.

An automatic car coupler bill, shorn of its drastic features, was enacted into law, as was also a national quarantine bill, increasing the powers of the Marine Hospital service to meet the threatened anners from cholera, and an im

entirely.

The Senate averted trouble over the Behring Sea seal lisheries by ratifying a treaty of arbitration. It also ratified extradition treaties with Russia and other countries, but still has before it a treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The opening of the Cherokee Outlet was pro-

Islands.

The opening of the Cherokee Outlet was provided for in the Indian bill, under a clause approvided for in the Indian bill, under a clause appropriating \$8,215,000 for its purchase from the Indians, \$2,55,000 for its purchase from the Indians, \$2,50,000 to be paid in cash and \$8,000,000 in five equal annual installments.

Approximately 425 House and 235 Senate bills and joint resolutions became laws, making 600 acts put on the statute books as the result of the work of the Congress. The House passed in round numbers 925 bills, of which 200 failed of passage in the Senate, and in the neighborhood of 625 bills passed by the Senate failed in the House, including a long list of public building bills, many private pension bills, and other measures involving increased expenditures. Three bills were vetoed by the President, viz. To refer the McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims to second McGarrahan bill failing of action in the House, in the Court of Claims to second metagrahan bill failing of action in the Linited States courts in Alabama. This last bill became a law by passage over the veto. Senator floar saying that it had been vetoed through a misunderstanding of its provisions. The President subjected three bills to a "pocket" veto, and two other bills incled of engrossment in time for presentation to him. Ali were of comparatively small importance. The following are the more important of the bills which have become laws:

engrossment in time for presentation to him. An were of comparatively small importance. The following are the more important of the bills which have become laws:

The Car Conpier bill: the Chinese Exclusion bill: National Quaratine bill: immeration bill: logrant an Annion quaratine bill: lominate seasons in the lines in seasons in the lines in the seasons in the lines in the property of the bills of law seasons in the lines in the property in

There was some legislation effected on appriation bills, the most important being as follows: Glosing the World's Fair on Sunday, and granting the Fair \$2.500,000 in souvenir half deliars; authorizing the construction of one new cruiser, one line of batte ship, and three gunboats; appropriating \$500,000 face appears of the international March Seview; gree-

the action of the second auditor final on all back pay and toamy claims, except an appeal within six months to the Comptroller; for the collection of railway ex-port statistics; for the replacement of civilian Indian agents by army officers; extensions of the contract sys-tem to a number of river and harbor projects; to sup-tem to a number of river and harbor projects; to sup-time to a number of river and harbor projects; to sup-the gauging of liquors from retifying houses; the Cherokes wither purchase, and an appropriation of \$25,000 for a dry dock at Algiers, La.

Among the Sonate bills not heretofore men-tioned which failed in the House were the fol-lowing:
Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to transport contributions to the Russian famine sufferers; extend-ing the free delivery of mails to small towns; to in-crease the pension for loss of limb, also in certain cases of destrees; to establish a marine board for the sel-fer, a uniform statuter of of the merchant marine-for, a uniform statuter of these selections of the selections.

Among the House bills not previously men-joned which failed to pass the kenate were

Among the House bills not previously mentioned which falled to pass the benate were the following:

For the admission of New Mexico and Arizona to Statehood; the New York and New Jerrey Bridge bill; to provide a local government for Utah; to correct a clerical error in the McKiniey bill making chocolar duilable as confectionery; to promote the safety of national banks by lorbidding loans to bank employees failed in conference, the Senate tacking on an amendment to permit national banks to issue circulation to the full par value of bonds deposited; to denne and punish blackmatting; forbidding discrimination against the evidence of witnesses on account of want of official rank in applications for pensions; several bills amending the court fee system; for the relief of settlers on unsurveyed/flovernment tands lying within certain rairoad grants; to regulate the education and citizenship of indians; to establish lineal remonitors in the army (talled in loonference); absolishing minimum punishments in internal resource assess making citizens for iddans. 21 years old who have attended dovernment achools for ten years; to give claimants for pension or other army claim and their attorneys the right to examine all papers in their case on life in the departments.

Many other measures of importance failed

Many other measures of importance failed to get the endorsement of either House, including bills for the creation of a Sub-Treasury system. for an extensive system of fortifications, for a uniform system of bankruptcy, for the taxation of Federal notes and the repeal of the tax on State banks, to transfer the revenue cutter service to the nav. for an alcoholic the tax on State banks, to transfer the revenue cutter service to the navy, for an alcoholic liquor committee, constitutional amendments making the President ineligible to reflection, changing the time of meeting of Congress, for woman suffrage, an irrigation of arid lands bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, to permit railroad pooling (beaten on a test vote), to establish postal savings banks, for an income tax, to refund the cotton tax, to repeal the mail ship subsidy act, and to repeal the Federal Election laws.

COL. SHEPARD EAGER FOR DEBITE. He Accepts with Piensure Sociocrat De Leon's Challenge to Talk on Monopoly.

Col. Elliott F. Shepard came nobly to the front yesterday at the meeting of the Central Labor Federation, not personally, but by letter, to show that he was not afraid to debate with Dan De Leon on "Monopolies and Trusts." The letter, which was written in a round, schoolboy hand, was as follows: NEW York, Feb. 24, 1893,

DEAR Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation of the 17th instant, but I beg to say that you are mistaken in imagining that I am the representative of monopolies and trusts.

I should, however, be very glad to meet with your society to consider this subject or any other in which you feel an interest upon some day other than Sunday, because I believe that the blessed Sabbath day should you feel an interest upon some day other than Sunday, because I believe that the blessed Sabbath day should be devoted to the worship of Our Father who is in heaven, and considering the spuritual welfare of the world rather than its temperal and secular interests. My answer to your note has been delayed, because I had been in hopes that I could attend your meeting and make your acquaintance, but I have contracted a heavy coul, which still keeps me in the house.

While I believe in organized labor, I can very clearly see that in some of the organizations there is a tendency to monopily, which is opposed to the highest interests of society, both of the employers and employees. I think the true law is that the value of any trade or profession in the aggregate and the asyregate of the awaregate of the awaregate of the awaregate of the saw is not become any ordered in such trade or profession, so that the greater the number of persons engaged in such trade or profession, so that the greater the community, and also will be the greater the rate of earnings per capita. I know that this is contrary to the opinions of many of our fellow laborers, and I should much enjoy the opportunity upon a suitable day, which you may provide, of laying before you the facus and arguments which have led me to these conclusions in the hope that you. Please make my compliments to your Federation, and believe me to be always your devoted feilow laborer. RELIOTT F. Shirrand.

To Mr. Expest Born. Corresponding Secretary.

The delegate of the plano makers got up and said:

"That's the sort for us. It's a different kind of letter from the one sent from Gunton, who asked to have a man intellectually competent appointed to debate with him. [Hisses and scornful laughs.] Of course a committee will be appointed to arrange a moeting."

"Of course! of course!" chorused the rest in great delight.

One delegate proposed that the Colonel should be made an honorary member of the Irederation. The others, however, thought they should wait to hear what he had to say first.

"Must be a nice man, the Colonel," said the piano makers' delegate.

Again a chorus of approval went up and it was decided that I'rof, Gunton should be notified that they had found a man who was his intellectual peer and asked to come to the debate and get points.

A committee was appointed to hire a hall for the debate, which is expected to be the greatest ever known in New York

MRS. BURGER'S LOVE OF FLOWERS. It Has Incidentally Brought on a Lawsuit in which She Demands 82,000 Damages.

A little balcony projects from the second story of the building at 279 East Houston street. All last summer this balcony was ined with flowers growing in pots, belonging to Mrs. Rosa Burger, a widow, 70 years old, Mrs. Burger's flowers are long since dead, and Mrs. Burger herself has moved to more congenial surroundings, but there linger in the

Mrs. Burger herself has moved to more congenial surroundings, but there linger in the house on East Houston street memories of the time when the widow used to water the plants daily and incidentally scattered refreshing showers on the ground floor lodgers. These memories are particularly active just now owing to the prospect of a lawsuit between Mrs. Burger and Mrs. Mai, a presty German woman, whose husband keeps a saloon on the ground floor of the house. If the widow wins it, Mrs. Mai will have to give up \$2,000 for damages sustained on account of an alleged assault.

It seems that one night last August Mrs. Mai, her husband, and some friends were sitting outside their door when a shower of water from above suddenly deluged them. Looking up they saw Mrs. Burger on the balcony refreshing her plants. Mrs. Mai raised her volco and informed Mrs. Burger that the Mai family differed from the last remaining representative of the Burgers, in that they knew enough to take a bath of their own necord. Mrs. Burger to the guests went indoors and up stairs to the widow's room. The latter, excusing herself to her guests, went indoors and up stairs to the widow's room. The two women met on the landing and exchanged words and then blows. Two days after the trouble Mrs. Burger collected her flower pots and moved. The next thing the people in the house heard was that she had sued Mrs. Mai row \$2,400 damages. The case will be tried this week in the City Court. Court.

To Protest Against the Bussian Treaty. Delogate Schneppe, representing a committee appointed to coorerate with the Russian American National League in getting up the American National League in gotting up the mass meeting in Carnegle Music Hall to-morrow evening to protest against the extradition treaty with Russia, reported to the central Labor Union yesterday that John Swinton would be Chairman. Among those invited to speak are T. V. Powderly and R. G. Ingersoil. A special committee consisting of Delegates Weismann. Raimes, Daly, Archibaid, and Adler was appointed to represent the C. L. U. on the occasion. James P. Archibaid said:

"The man who would not stretch out his hand to help a Russian Nihilist or even a Russian devil against the domination of the Czar is not a man at all." [Applause.]

The Rev. John R. Davies Installed. The installation of the Rev. John R. Davies. successor of the late Dr. Howard Crosby, took place last night in the Fourth Avenue Prestryplace last hight in the Fourth Avenue Preshyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss, the Moderator of the Presbytery, presided. The Rev. Charles I. Thompson preached the sermon. The charge to the new pastor was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, and the Rev. Dr. William C. Stitt gave the charge to the people. The installation prayer was offered by the Rev. Robert Russell Broth. The church was taken under the care of the Presbytery in 1825. At that time the church was moved to its present location. Dr. Davies is its fitth pastor.

A Sale Robbery in Brocklyn. Some time Saturday night thieves entered

the saloon of Poyle Brothers at GSI Fifth ave-nue. Brooklyn. by means of false keys, and aucceeded in unlocking the combination lock of the sale. They stole \$300. They left the rear door open, and the robbers was discov-ered by a policeman of the Eighth precinct. Joseph Acker. 23 years old, of *81 Fifth ave-nue, who was formerly employed by the Doyle Brothers, was arrested on suspicion, but after an investigation by Capt. Murphy, he was dis-charged.

OUR UNROUALLED SHIP ARMOR. Easign Dashiell's Account of the Latest Tor nt Indina Hend.

WASHINGTON, March 5 .- The report made to Commodore W. P. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, by Ensign R. B. Dashiell, inspector in charge at the Naval Proving Ground, concerning the recent trial there of a 14-inch Harvey plate, is full of interest and importance. It turns light on the real significance of that trial, and shows the very high efficiency contributed to steel armor by the Harvey process of aurface hardening.

To appreciate properly the valuable com-ments made by Mr. Dashiell on the trial, its general features may first be reviewed, as some particulars have not yet been generally made known. The firing, which took place in the presence of the chief of the bureau, was with 10-inch breech-loading rifle, loaded with Holtzer projectiles, weighing 500 pounds each. The nickel-steel Harvey plate was 14 inches thick, and very solidly and substantially installed with oak backing, to which it was bolted, 385 feet distant from the muzzle of the gun The first shot was with a striking velocity of 1,472 feet persecond. The projectile smashed on the face of the plate, its point and a small

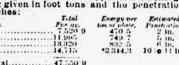
portion of the ogival being welded in the impact, while the rest broke into small fragnents which flew to the sides and rear several hundred feet. The penetration was only cracked, nor was the backing or structure disturbed. While the pieces of the shell were very hot, the plate even around the point of impact was quite cool and its face was not dished at all. The shot had been delivered at the lower right-hand corner.

The second round was with a striking velocity of 1,850 feet, delivered at the upper left-hand corner. Again the shell broke up, leaving a part of its head welded into the plate, but under the high velocity the surface scaled off from one-quarter to one-half an inch through crack was opened, extending downward and to the left from this shot hole to the edge of the plate. A fine crack of unknown lepth also extended from the hole to the right. The structure set back clastically about an nch. The plate at the shot hole was warm and the fragments of shell were very hot. The penetration was about five inches.

The third round was with a striking selecity of 1.950 feet. The fragments of the shell. which struck the plate in the upper right-hand corner, flew in all directions, its head, which was very much upset, remaining welded in

corner, flew in all directions, its head, which was very much upset, remaining welded in the plate. The circular scaling was repeated, and a through crack, a little over half an inch wide, was opened to the top, while another extended downward into the left. There were two fine cracks also half way through the plate, and the two cracks from the previous shot were widened. The structures and backing set back about two inches and recovered one inch, and one vertical timber was split off. But all bolts and lastenings remained intact. The estimated ponetration was six inches.

The plate up to the third round had been an entire mass, resisting with its full weight each one of the three shots. After the third round it was divided into three almost equal fragments. The fourth round was directed at the centre of the lower left-hand fragment, with the very high striking velocity of 2,050 feet per second. This shot also broke up, with the head welded, and the base and hody in small pieces. The racks already in the platewere considerally widened, and the piece which received the blow was broken into three fragments. The plate was broken into breven fragments, but all remained on the backing, no bolts having been broken. The two left-hand pieces of the piece above and to the left, that is, the upper left hand corner of the plate, were thrown off to the left, both upward and downward; the right hand and larger piece was slightly displaced to the right and upward at its right hand end; the remaining two-thirds of the plate was apparently intact and in its original place on the backing. The backing itself was uninjured, excepting that the great force of the blow actually compressed the timber Immediately beneath the piece struck. The structure was set back bodily about six inches. The nenetration was a liftle ever ten inches. Regarding the entire plate as the target for the recention in the left thand fragment as the target or the fourth shot, the following table of data is appended, the energy being given in foot tons and th



Total 47,550 V *Weight of fragment attacked, 4.4 tons.

The conclusion of Ensign Dashiell is that the point of the first shell did not reach the interior limit of the Harvey hardening. Its effect was conlined almost entirely to the hard face of the plate, and nearly all the energy of impact was obserbed in shattering and heating the projectile. The plate was cold throughout they were no graphs and the first was also and the plate was cold throughout they were no graphs and the first ware. sectile remained welded and the fragments were larger, while the wedging and cracking effect was greater. No shot, not even the last, delivered with its very high velocity on a small fragment, got through the plate. The penetration in this last case was measured, but in the three previous rounds was only estimated. Ensign Dashiell accordingly draws these inferences, first, as to the external aspect, or as regards plate and projectile, and second, as to the internal, or as regards the supporting structure, or ship:

Considered externally, the plate fulfilled the require-

regards plate and projectile, and second, as to the internal, or as regards the supporting structure, or ship:

Considered externally, the plate fulfilled the requirements of the ideal plate—it resisted and broke up four projectiles of standard armor piereing qualities, fred with velocities varying from those that would obtain at the commencement of an action at moderate range in those that would be reached by a high-power gain at 100 yards or close range. It protected from all injury the backing upon which it was monitied, even under the asserts conditions of the last shot, when a fregment that are recommended in last shot, when a fregment that as the commended of the last shot, when a fregment that as the considered from the last shot, when a fregment that as the considered from the last shot, when a fregment of the considered from the last shot, when a fregment of the shot obsequent of the absorption of the cherty of the bow at the cardinal point in the case. Armor, if minor thickenough, can stop any projectile, but the energy, if the projectile is not broken, measints the pair, thence into the structure in rear, and the shock and racking effects are very sections. In the case of the library of the charge into the structure in rear, and the shock and racking effects are very sections. In the case of the library and lead of course as the velocity increased, but even in the last round a very large part of the energy and lead for some and lead of course as the velocity increased, but even in the last round a very large part of the energy sent to grad break me and heating the projectile. The pair was a month of the first pair was a fine time and with the same afructural resistance as the 14-th licket plate was monted upon the same afructure and with the same afructure of the first round on the library plate.

Let the heavier plate was our early increased, but even in the last remains and the first plate was library plate and the shot with 2050 feet let the heavier plate was our early increased, but it called the

the plate.

The behavior of this 14-inch plate under striking energies so extraordinary adds one more proof to the new unquestionable fact that the armor to be carried by American butle ships is the very best in the world

INCENDIARY FIRES IN FALL RIVER. Four Attempts to Burn One Building-Other Fires Started.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 5 .- More incendiary fires have occurred since Saturday even-ing, and business men and the police are excited. Last night a fire occurred in a brick tenement owned by the Border City Mill, and evidences of incondiarism were found in the building. The loss was about \$500. Mark Bareham, an inmate, was arrested for beating his wife, but is suspected of being concerned n the attempt to burn the building.

fee block, by setting fire under the stairway leading into the block from the Central House Washington Barney, one of the lodgers in the place, has been locked up on the suspicion of baring made the attempt. The fire was soon extinguished.

An attempt was made to start a fire in a shed n the rear of a saloon alout three blocks from he City Hall, but it was extinguished by three

An attempt was also made to burn the Fur-

the City Hall, but it was extinguished by three young men.

At noon to-day Walter Douglass ran into the Central police station, and said he had discovered another fire at the Richardson House, very near the Central House, where the fire was started last evening. The police found some burned matches and paper at the foot of the stairway.

At 7:30 o'clock to-night the fourth attempt was made to burn the Richardson House. The fire was started in a cupboard in the end of the main hallway. The cupboard doors were charred considerably, but no great damage was done.

DEAD IN FRONT OF HIS HOME

A BOY'S BODY FOUND ALMOST NAKED IN THE STREET.

Johnny Philips Had Won a Boxing Match -After Celebrating His Victory He Tum-bled Out of a Window and Was Killed. Policeman Bannon of the East Eighty-eighth street police station, patroling post at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, came across the body of a boy of 16 years lying on the sidewalk in front of 239 East 101st street. The body was still warm. The lips were bruised. there were scratches on the right cheek, the right eye was discolored, and there was a cut on the forehead under which the skull fractured. The body was clad only in a shirt. trousers, and shoes.

While the policeman was still bending over the body, the door of the tenement opened. and John Maloney ran out.

He is a carpenter, who married a widow named Phillips, with whom he lives on the fourth floor of the tenement.

Maloney recognized the body as that of his stepson, John Phillips, and it was carried up stairs, where the mother was waiting to receive it. She became hysterical in her grief. and could tell very little that would explain the boy's death. His brother Samuel, 18 years

old, could tell more, however.

John Phillips was a plumber's apprentice employed by Thomas Breen of 175 East Eighty-second street. He was a quiet, industrious lad, with some ambition to become a

Eighty-second street. He was a quiet industrious lad, with some ambition to become a pugilist. On Saturday night the Kickham Football Cluo gave a starg party at its club room at Eighty-third street and Third avenus. Among other forms of entertainment a sparing match was arranged between John Philips and a lad named Nicholas Flynn, who lives in Brookiya. The winner was to receive \$10. They sparred nine rounds without much damage to either contestant. Philips won the match, and was much elated. The party broke up about 2 o'clock in the morning.

On leaving the cluo room the young men separated into two parties. Samuel Phillips discovered that his brother was not with his party, so he went back to see if he could find him. Not succeeding, he went home. He awoke his mother to tell her that John had won the match. "He will get the \$10 Monday morning." he teld her, and then he explained how he had got separated from his brother. "He'll be home pretty soon." Samuel said as he went off to bed. His mother lav awake waiting and listening for the bov's return. Half an hour thereafter she thought she heard a noise at a window, and she awoke her husband. He went to John's room to see if he had come in. He was not there, and Maloney looked out of the window, and she awoke her husband. He went to John's room to see if he had come in. He was not there, and Maloney looked out of the window, and she awoke waiting the lad might have celebrated his victory too freely and have become intoxicated. He found him dosad, with nothing to Indicate how he met his fate.

Mrs. Maloney was still impressed with the idea that she had heard John at the window, but Maloney found it closed. Policeman Hannon remembered that he had noticed a door on the floor below open as he came up stairs. He found the door still open. Calling for a light, he proceeded to investigate. He found the dead boy's overcoat lying on the stationary tub in the rooms window.

He had apparently taken too much liquor, as his stepfather first suspected, and had blundered into

TEMPTED TO STEAL.

The Sight of Diamond Jewelry was Too

Mrs. Margaret Courtney, 26 years old, of 602 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, will be arraigned in the Butler Street Police Court this morning on a charge of grand largeny preferred by Mrs. Buth Brown of 825 President street. On Feb. 17 Mrs. Brown told the police that an onyx lace pin, se' with five diamonds, and valued at \$400 had been stolen from her the week previous. She did not suspect her servants. Detectives lialeigh and Graham, after a few days watching, were convinced that Mrs. Courtney was the culprit. She was engaged two days in a week by Mrs. Brown to do sewing. On Saturday last she called at Mrs. Brown's house, and after a few hours of work she went home. A few minutes after her departure Mrs. Brown missed a pair of diamond carrings valued at \$600 from her writing desk in the front parior. She immediately reported the matter, and batectives Graham and lialeigh called on Mrs. Couriney. She denied all knowledge of the theft, but linniv, after a good deal of talking on the part of the defectives, she confessed. She then handed basek one of the diamond earrings, and said she had pawned the other one. The detectives then took her to the station. There Capt. Early necessed her of stending the diamond pin also. She at first dealed it, but finally confessed this theft also. She said she had pawned the pin. The property will all be recovered to-day. \$400, had been stolen from her the week pre-

Noble F. Hoggson, a decorator, of D East Seventeenth street, missed \$45 in gold while returning from Genoa on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II, which arrived on Feb. 28 The North German Lloyd line asked United The North German Lloyd line asked United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard to find the person who had taken the money. Bernhard suspected Walter Schmidt, an assistant ateward on the ship. Schmidt was found in a Hoboken saloen drinking with some of his shipmates. The money was discovered in a pocket of his trousers. Then he confessed. He said also that he had taken two gold pieces from a spanish wine dealer. He was taken to Ludlow street jath. He will be seat to Germany for trial.

Fire in an Elevated Railroad Station. The down-town station of the Second avenue

elevated road at 117th street had a narrow escape from destruction vesterday morning. About 6:15 o'clock Ticket Agent Daniel De Forest heard a crackling noise in the porter's room, and orening the door found the place ablaze. He ran to the platform and shouted to a man in the street to turn in an alarm. The bremen extinguished the flames, which caused about \$100 damage. The fire is supposed to have originated from a gas jet near the ceiling. the ceiling.

A Brooklyn Cambling Den Raided.

Detectives Delehanty, Raynor, and Holland Detectives Deleianty, Raynor, and Holland of the Fourth precinct in Brooklyn, last night raided the gambling rooms of Max Schoenfeld on the second floor of 721 Fulton street. They arrested the proprietor and seven players. They seized two poker tables, 700 chips, and several packs of cards. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Butler Street Folice Court to-day.



So do woolens and flannels, if they're not washed properly. Try the right way. Get a package of Pearline, and do as directed. Your things won't shrink, and they'll be softer. brighter and better, than ever before. That's the beauty of Pearline - washing is not only easier, but better and safer. Things that you wouldn't dare to trust to the wear of the washboard are washed

perfectly with Pearline. Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you,
ulous grocers will tell you,
this is as good as "or" the
same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE-Pearline is
never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thingend if beck. BIS JAMES PYLE, New York.